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28 November 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/80 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided that the general debate, consideration of and action on the draft resolution on item 67 should take place from 21 to 23 November. The deliberations on, consideration of and action on the draft resolution on this item took place at the 26th meeting, on 22 November.

4. In connection with item 67, the First Committee had before it the following document: report of the Secretary-General on the Question of Antarctica (A/49/370).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/49/L.53

5. On 21 November, the Chairman of the First Committee submitted a draft resolution entitled "Question of Antarctica" (A/C.1/49/L.53). The draft resolution was introduced by the Chairman at the 26th meeting, on 22 November.

6. At its 26th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.53 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the interest of the international community in information on Antarctica,

Welcoming the provision by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to the Secretary-General of the final report of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, 1/ which took place at Kyoto, Japan, from 11 to 22 April 1994,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, including for international peace and security, the global and regional environment, its effects on global and regional climate conditions, and scientific research,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Recognizing that the Antarctic Treaty, which provides, inter alia, for the demilitarization of the continent, the prohibition of nuclear explosions and the disposal of nuclear wastes, the freedom of scientific research and the free exchange of scientific information, is in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Conscious of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Taking into account the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties at Madrid on 4 October 1991,

Welcoming the designation, in the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, of Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science and the procedures contained in the Protocol regarding the protection of

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1/ See A/49/370.

the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems in the planning and conduct of all activities in Antarctica,

Commending the prohibition on mineral resource activities contained in the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty,

Welcoming the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment, 2/

Welcoming also the continuing cooperation among countries undertaking scientific research activities in Antarctica, which may help to minimize human impacts on the Antarctic environment,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on Antarctica and on the report of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, 1/ which took place at Kyoto, Japan, from 11 to 22 April 1994;

2. Welcomes the practice whereby the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties regularly provide the Secretary-General with information on their consultative meetings and on their activities in Antarctica, encourages the Parties to continue to provide to the Secretary-General and other interested States information on developments in relation to Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit that information in a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

3. Notes the role accorded by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme in relation to Antarctic matters;

4. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Parties to extend invitations to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to attend future consultative meetings in order to assist them in the substantive work;

5. Welcomes the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, 2/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue to:

2/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II, chap. 17, para. 17.104.

(a) Ensure that data and information resulting from such research are freely available to the international community;

(b) Enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

6. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take into account in their deliberations the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 5 above;

7. Requests the Antarctic Treaty Parties to continue to make available information on Antarctica as a means of promoting further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the global and regional environment;

8. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Parties to consider becoming parties as soon as possible to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and so bring the Protocol into force, in order to ensure the implementation of strengthened measures for the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems;

9. Urges countries whose nationals undertake activities in Antarctica to ensure that all such activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 68

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/81 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72, and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (A/49/333 and Add.1);

(b) Letter dated 26 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement adopted by the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union at its sixth regular session, held at Tunis on 2 and 3 April 1994 (A/49/137);

(c) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1);

(d) Letter dated 26 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/454);

(e) Letter dated 4 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of Casablanca, adopted by the Middle East/North Africa Summit, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 30 October to 1 November 1994 (A/49/645).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/49/L.47 AND Rev.1 AND Rev.2

5. On 9 November, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" (A/C.1/49/L.47).

6. On 14 November, the same sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.47/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 5, which had read:

> "5. Welcomes with satisfaction the recent adhesion by Algeria to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all other States in the region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

was changed to read:

> "5. Welcomes with satisfaction the announcement of the adhesion of Algeria to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all other States in the region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

7. At the 21st meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.47/Rev.2), in which operative paragraph 5 was changed to read:

> "5. Welcomes with satisfaction the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all other States in the region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.47/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 9).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including its resolution 48/81 of 16 December 1993,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Bearing in mind all the previous declarations and commitments, as well as all the initiatives taken by the riparian countries at the recent summits, ministerial meetings and various forums concerning the question of the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminate the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe and in the Middle East,

Noting with satisfaction the positive developments in the Middle East peace process that will lead to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region and therefore to promoting confidence-building measures and good neighbourly spirit among the countries of the area,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and, respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries through the existing forums;

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/49/333 and Add.1.

4. Commends the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

5. Welcomes with satisfaction the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all other States in the region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

6. Encourages all States of the region to promote genuine openness and transparency in all military matters, particularly by participating in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as well as by providing accurate data and information to the Register of Conventional Arms;

7. Also encourages the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in facing terrorist activities, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation;

8. Invites all States of the region to address, through various forms of cooperation, problems and threats posed to the region, such as terrorism, criminal acts, as well as illegal drug production, consumption and trafficking, which jeopardize the friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society;

9. Encourages the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 69

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/82 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 69, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/49/203 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1);

(d) Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/532-S/1994/1179).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/49/L.37

5. On 3 November, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (A/C.1/49/L.37). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 20th meeting on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.37 by a recorded vote of 107 to 3, with 34 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/49/29).

2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 48/82 of 16 December 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, 3/

Noting that the emerging international climate of confidence, trust and cooperation has been further enhanced by significant new developments in the Indian Ocean region, including the establishment of the democratic, non-racial Government of South Africa, as well as encouraging developments in the Middle East,

Welcoming these positive developments, which have been reflected in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean as providing favourable opportunities to pursue global and regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean region,

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

Having further considered new alternative approaches in the Ad Hoc Committee with a view to reaching early agreement to give new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Considering that confidence-building measures at different regional levels, building incrementally on cooperation among various regional and other parties, as appropriate, on specific issues, have made an important contribution to the attainment of the goals of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region and that they should be pursued further,

Emphasizing the need for the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with and participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, particularly at a time when the Committee is actively engaged in the task of developing new alternative approaches,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 4/

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its elaboration of new alternative approaches, including those discussed during the session held in 1994, with a view to giving new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

3. Notes that the entry into force in November 1994 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 5/ would enhance prospects for mutually accommodative measures of cooperation on a regional as well as global basis, including the freedom of the high seas, in conformity with the Convention;

4. Reiterates its conviction that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council as well as major maritime users in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee is important and would greatly facilitate development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

5. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to apprise the Governments of the permanent members of the Security Council concerned and the major maritime users of the progress of work in the Committee, and to consult with them in order to encourage their renewed participation and cooperation in the work of the Committee;

6. Recalls the general recognition of the need to pursue both global and regional efforts in a complementary way, bearing in mind that the States of the region could provide their own specific constructive contribution to the

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4/ Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/49/29).

5/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), p. 151.

strengthening of peace, security, stability and cooperation in the Indian Ocean region;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1995, of a duration of not more than five working days;

8. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 70

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/84 A of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 70, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the maintenance of international security (A/49/269);

(b) Letter dated 13 January 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/60-S/1994/46);

(c) Letter dated 24 January 1994 from the representatives of Kazakhstan and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/65);

(d) Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/70-S/1994/118);

(e) Letter dated 6 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/72-S/1994/128);

(f) Letter dated 14 February 1994 from the representatives of Cambodia and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/77-S/1994/193);

(g) Letter dated 18 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/78-S/1994/195);

(h) Letter dated 23 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/81-S/1994/209);

(i) Letter dated 2 March 1994 from the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the first Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and External Relations of the Portuguese-speaking Countries, held at Brasilia on 9 and 10 February 1994 (A/49/87-S/1994/263);

(j) Letter dated 7 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/88);

(k) Letter dated 7 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/91);

(l) Letter dated 7 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/92-S/1994/281);

(m) Letter dated 17 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/95-S/1994/309);

(n) Letter dated 18 March 1994 from the representatives of Ukraine and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/113-S/1994/339);

(o) Letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué issued at the Fourth Meeting of the Summit-level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen), held at New Delhi from 28 to 30 March 1994 (A/49/119);

(p) Letter dated 11 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/121-S/1994/422);

(q) Letter dated 15 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/127-S/1994/449);

(r) Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the representatives of Cambodia and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/129-S/1994/458);

(s) Letter dated 2 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/138-S/1994/526);

(t) Letter dated 3 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/140-S/1994/533);

(u) Letter dated 6 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/153);

(v) Letter dated 5 May 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/154-S/1994/549);

(w) Letter dated 9 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/160-S/1994/570);

(x) Letter dated 20 May 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/163-S/1994/603);

(y) Letter dated 25 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/167-S/1994/619);

(z) Note verbale dated 20 June 1994 from the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/187);

(aa) Letter dated 23 June 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/201-S/1994/745);

(bb) Letter dated 28 June 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Concluding Document of the Inaugural Conference for a Pact on Stability in Europe and of the document for the

organization of regional round tables, issued on 26 and 27 May 1994 in Paris (A/49/211 and Corr.1);

(cc) Letter dated 19 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/268);

(dd) Letter dated 15 July 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of India and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/271);

(ee) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1);

(ff) Letter dated 1 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/290-S/1994/917);

(gg) Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/305);

(hh) Letter dated 17 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/319-S/1994/976);

(ii) Letter dated 18 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/322);

(jj) Letter dated 1 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/358-S/1994/1019);

(kk) Letter dated 19 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/399-S/1994/1075);

(ll) Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/401-S/1994/1076);

(mm) Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/412-S/1994/1078);

(nn) Letter dated 23 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/430-S/1994/1096);

(oo) Letter dated 4 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/468-S/1994/1127);

(pp) Letter dated 6 October 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/496);

(qq) Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/530-S/1994/1178);

(rr) Letter dated 28 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/596-S/1994/1225);

(ss) Letter dated 3 November 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/638-S/1994/1244);

(tt) Letter dated 10 November 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/663-S/1994/1275);

(uu) Letter dated 15 November 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/669-S/1994/1296).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION A/C.1/49/L.46

5. On 7 November, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft decision entitled "Maintenance of international security" (A/C.1/49/L.46). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of the Russian Federation at the 20th meeting, on 15 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/49/L.46 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Maintenance of international security

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/84 A of 16 December 1993, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
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A/49/708
28 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 71

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/85 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 71, the First Committee had before it a letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the

Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/C.1/49/L.10)

5. On 31 October, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/49/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Belize, Haiti and Jamaica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 12th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At the 21st meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, after the word "Argentina", the word "Belize" was inserted, and the word "twenty-eight" was replaced by the word "twenty-nine";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, after the word "Argentina", the word "Belize" was inserted.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.10, as orally amended, without a vote.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 1/ was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that, with the full adherence in 1994 of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-nine sovereign States of the region,

Recalling that in 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, 2/ with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis subscribed to the Treaty of Tlatelolco on 18 February 1994,

Noting also with satisfaction the decision of the Government of Cuba to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco in the near future, thus contributing to a greater integration among the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for the attainment of the aims of the Treaty,

Noting further with satisfaction that the amended Treaty of Tlatelolco is fully in force for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Suriname,

1. Welcomes the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Notes with satisfaction the full adherence of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile to the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

2/ A/47/467, annex.

3. Urges the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (VII) of 26 August 1992;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/49/708*
9 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 71

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/85 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October 1994, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

4. In connection with item 71, the First Committee had before it a letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.10

5. On 31 October, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/49/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Belize, Haiti and Jamaica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 12th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At the 21st meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, after the word "Argentina", the word "Belize" was inserted, and the word "twenty-eight" was replaced by the word "twenty-nine";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, after the word "Argentina", the word "Belize" was inserted.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.10, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 9).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.39

8. On 4 November, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "The South Atlantic region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone" (A/C.1/49/L.39), which was later also sponsored by Chile, the Congo, Guinea, Panama and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 14th meeting, on 7 November. (The draft resolution was submitted under both agenda items 71 and 72. For consideration of and action on the draft resolution, see the report of the First Committee on agenda item 72, as contained in document A/49/709.)

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 1/ was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that, with the full adherence in 1994 of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-nine sovereign States of the region,

Recalling that in 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, 2/ with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis subscribed to the Treaty of Tlatelolco on 18 February 1994,

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

2/ A/47/467, annex.

Noting also with satisfaction the decision of the Government of Cuba to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco in the near future, thus contributing to a greater integration among the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for the attainment of the aims of the Treaty,

Noting further with satisfaction that the amended Treaty of Tlatelolco is fully in force for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Suriname,

1. Welcomes the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Notes with satisfaction the full adherence of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile to the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

3. Urges the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (VII) of 26 August 1992;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/49/709
1 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 72

FINAL TEXT OF A TREATY ON AN AFRICAN NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/86 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October 1994, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on these items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, on 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 72, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa (A/49/550);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Draft Treaty on an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (A/49/436);

(c) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.2 and Rev.1

5. On 26 October, the Gambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone" (A/C.1/49/L.2). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Benin at the 20th meeting, on 15 November.

6. At the 20th meeting, on 15 November, Benin, on behalf of the same sponsors and Australia, Canada and San Marino, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.2/Rev.1), which contained the following change: a new operative paragraph 4 was added, which read:

> "4. Welcomes with satisfaction the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons".

7. In connection with the revised draft resolution the Secretary-General submitted programme budget implications (A/C.1/49/L.50).

8. At its 23rd meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.2/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 11, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.39

9. On 4 November, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "The South Atlantic region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone" (A/C.1/49/L.39), which was later also sponsored by Chile, the Congo, Guinea, Panama and Venezuela. (The draft resolution was submitted under both agenda items 71 and 72.) The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

10. At its 25th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.39 by a recorded vote of 140 to 4, with 3 abstentions (see para. 11, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Monaco, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Andorra, Canada, Italy.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 48/86 of 16 December 1993, its earliest and latest on the subject, as well as all its previous resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Desirous of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/

Calling upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolutions CM/Res.1342 (LIV) 3/ and CM/Res.1395 (LVI) Rev.1 4/ on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth ordinary sessions, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991 and at Dakar from 22 to 28 June 1992, respectively,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1529 (LX) on the implementation of an African nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994, 5/

Recalling resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/17 on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, adopted on 23 September 1994 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 6/

Welcoming the progress made at the Fourth and Fifth Meetings of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, held at Windhoek from 16 to 25 March 1994 and at Addis Ababa from 11 to 14 May 1994, respectively,

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2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ See A/46/390, annex I.

4/ See A/47/558, annex I.

5/ See A/49/313, annex.

6/ A/49/550, annex II.

1. Takes note of the report of the Fourth and Fifth Meetings of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa; 7/

2. Takes note also of the South African Government's offer of South Africa as the seat of the African commission on nuclear energy once it is established;

3. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

4. Welcomes with satisfaction the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 8/

5. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

6. Takes note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the Agency's verification activities in South Africa; 9/

7. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

8. Encourages the African States to continue their commendable efforts towards the finalization of the drafting of an African nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet jointly with the Intergovernmental Group of Experts of the Organization of African Unity early in 1995 at Pretoria in order to finalize the drafting of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to submit the text of the treaty to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone".

7/ A/49/436, annex.

8/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

9/ See A/49/550.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

The South Atlantic region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the South Atlantic, adopted on 22 September 1994, at Brasilia, by the Third Meeting of Member States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Determined to continue to contribute to the process of general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to strengthening international peace and security,

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations, and recognizing the importance of promoting social and economic development and international cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Recalling further the principles and norms of international law applicable to maritime space, in particular the use of the high seas for peaceful purposes and the freedom of navigation and overflight,

Cognizant of the support received for the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 10/ and for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa,

1. Welcomes the commitment made by the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, in accordance with internationally recognized legal instruments;

2. Welcomes also the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for all States of Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the whole region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. Welcomes further the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 11/ leading to the conclusion of a treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

4. Solemnly endorses the objective of the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic to turn the region of the South Atlantic into a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

10/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

5. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully for the achievement of the objective of turning the region of the South Atlantic into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 73

RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK AND REFORM OF THE AGENDA OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/87 of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold an exchange of views on agenda item 73. The exchange of views took place at the 17th and 18th meetings, on 10 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.17 and 18). Action on the draft resolution on the item took place at the 22nd meeting, on 17 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.22).

4. In connection with item 73, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee (A/49/579).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/49/L.49 AND Rev.1

5. On 14 November, Austria, Ecuador, Japan and South Africa submitted a draft resolution entitled "Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee" (A/C.1/49/L.49).

6. At the 22nd meeting, on 17 November, the Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.49/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) A new operative paragraph 4 was added, which read:

"4. Requests the First Committee to keep under review the programme of work adopted under paragraph 1 of the present resolution";

(b) Former operative paragraph 4, which had read:

"4. Urges the Secretary-General to provide, taking into account existing resource constraints, the appropriate means, additional conference space and resources to permit the implementation of the work programme for the fiftieth session of the First Committee"

was renumbered as operative paragraph 5 and revised to read:

"5. Urges the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to allocate appropriate support and a higher proportion of available conference space to the First Committee during the fiftieth session to enable it adequately to implement its work programme";

(c) Former operative paragraph 5 was renumbered as operative paragraph 6.

7. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.49/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 9).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/54 G of 8 April 1993 and 48/87 of 16 December 1993,

Recalling its decision 1/ of 14 September 1994,

1/ See A/48/688/Add.1, para. 7.

Desiring to enhance the effectiveness of its First Committee to fulfil its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and international security,

Stressing the need to organize the work of the First Committee in the most rational and effective way possible,

Recognizing the need to allow adequate time during the annual sessions of the First Committee to conduct intensive and focused consultations on the items under consideration in the First Committee,

Encouraged by the thematic approach adopted by the First Committee in the second phase of its work during the forty-ninth session,

1. Decides to adopt for the proceedings of the First Committee and pursuant to the thematic approach set out in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 48/87 a phased approach with respect to the items on the agenda of the Committee, as follows:

(a) General debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items;

(b) Informal thematic discussion of specific items under consideration in the First Committee;

(c) Consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under all disarmament and international security agenda items;

(d) Action on all draft resolutions submitted under all disarmament and international security agenda items;

(e) General debate, consideration of and action on draft resolutions submitted under the item entitled "Question of Antarctica";

2. Decides also that the number of meetings of the First Committee during the regular session of the General Assembly shall be recommended by the members of the Bureau of the First Committee after consultations with delegations and the Secretariat;

3. Requests the incoming Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work and effective functioning of the Committee;

4. Requests the First Committee to keep under review the programme of work adopted under paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. Urges the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to allocate appropriate support and a higher proportion of available conference space to the First Committee during the fiftieth session to enable it adequately to implement its work programme;

6. Decides to review the question of further rationalization and improvement of the work of the First Committee at its fiftieth session.

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Agenda item 153

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with the request on behalf of the European Union contained in a letter dated 19 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/193).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November. Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 153, the First Committee had before it the following document: letter dated 19 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/193).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/49/L.13

5. On 31 October, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/49/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Ireland, Nicaragua, Oman, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey and Turkmenistan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at an informal meeting on 1 November.

6. At the 19th meeting, on 14 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/49/PV.19).

7. At its 19th meeting on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.13 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution 46/35 A, adopted without a vote on 6 December 1991, in which it welcomed, inter alia, the establishment, proceeding from the recommendations of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 1/ of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint,

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1/ See BWC/CONF.III/23.

Recalling further its resolution 48/65, adopted without a vote on 16 December 1993, in which it commended the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint, 2/ agreed to by consensus at its last meeting at Geneva on 24 September 1993,

Noting with satisfaction that there are more than one hundred and thirty States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 3/ including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, 4/ and to provide such information and data in conformity with standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention related to scientific and technological cooperation 5/ and the related provisions of the Final Document of the Third Review Conference, 1/ the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts and the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, held from 9 to 30 September 1994, 6/

1. Notes that a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction requested the depositary Powers to convene a special conference in order to consider the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts;

2. Welcomes the final report of the Special Conference, adopted by consensus on 30 September 1994, in which the States parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group, open to all States parties, whose objective shall be to consider appropriate measures, including possible verification measures, and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention, to be included, as appropriate, in a legally binding instrument to be submitted for the consideration of the States parties;

3. Welcomes the information and data provided to date and reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of

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2/ BWC/CONF.III/VEREX/9 and Corr.1.

3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ BWC/CONF.III/23, part II.

5/ See resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex, article X.

6/ See BWC/SPCONF/L.4.

information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Powers of the Convention and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference, as well as the decisions contained in the Final Report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts;

5. Calls upon all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those other States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction".

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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 48/101 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Governments and intergovernmental bodies that have supported the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI) in the discharge of its responsibilities, and called for further provision of financial and technical support to the Institute, particularly to enable it to supply training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget; and also requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue providing programme support to the Institute.

2. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/21 of 25 July 1994, reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and also requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the functioning and programme of work of the Institute under active review.

3. The Institute has increasingly been recognized by member States as a dynamic and viable instrument for enhancing regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime and in the promotion of criminal justice. At the Institute's fourth ordinary meeting, held on 22 and 23 November 1993 at Kampala, Uganda, the heightened performance and output of UNAFRI during 1993, notwithstanding its financial constraints, was noted with satisfaction. At the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the special joint session of Ministers of Justice and the Interior reaffirmed the importance and vital role of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in pursuance of its mandated activities in Africa, a region which is devoting its efforts to democratization, crime prevention, criminal justice reform, observance of human rights, personnel training and to action-oriented research under difficult economic conditions. Given the fact that the regional approach proved to be promising, the Institute will continue its efforts to serve the various needs of the African countries, provided that a stable funding is ensured.

4. The present report has been prepared in response to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 48/101, as well as to paragraph 9 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/21. It focuses on the Institute's status of operation, its staffing and programme activities and funding.

II. STATUS OF OPERATIONS

5. The following reflects the current status of the Institute's operations, in so far as the situation differs from the previous report submitted to the General Assembly (A/48/332).

A. Staffing

6. During the period under review, the Institute employed a small number of professional and administrative support personnel (see table 1) and is also equipped with adequate office facilities, allowing it to be much more active in implementing its programme of work, as approved by the Governing Board. The post of Director has remained vacant. The Governing Board, at its fourth ordinary meeting, recommended the re-advertisement of the post. A similar recommendation was also made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1994/21. The apparent job insecurity, arising from the Institute's precarious financial situation, led to the resignation of a number of administrative support personnel. Two of these, namely, the systems analyst and the finance assistant, occupied key positions in the practical implementation of the programme.

B. Programme activities

7. The Institute's programme of work for the period 1993/94 consisted of the following subprogramme activities:

(a) General direction and management;

(b) Training/human resources development;

(c) Comparative research and policy development;

(d) Advisory services/technical cooperation;

(e) Information and documentation services;

(f) Joint activities;

(g) Conferences and seminars.

1. General direction and management

8. In accordance with its statute, staff and financial rules and regulations, the Institute continued to administer the substantive work, staff, funds and other resources, thereby ensuring the effective and timely implementation of the approved programme activities. Emphasis was placed on improving the performance and quality of services provided to member States, as well as on promoting close coordination and cooperation with the regional and interregional institutes and associated institutes which comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network.

9. In March 1994, the Republic of Kenya acceded to the statute of the Institute and by this became its twenty-seventh member State. There are strong indications that some other countries in the western and southern subregions will shortly accede to the statute.

10. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/21, strongly recommended that the statute of the Institute be revised in order to update its terms of reference, with a view to enabling it to respond effectively to the needs of the African region. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the resolution.

2. Training/human resources development

11. Training continued to be geared towards upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel located in the African region. Priority attention was paid to the training of trainers so as to ensure a multiplier effect. Training materials and modules were designed, in addition to the continued work in developing core courses and basic training prototypes which can be easily replicated. An interdisciplinary approach was followed wherever possible, and separate or joint training was provided to different categories of personnel, as appropriate.

12. The training activities undertaken in 1993 included the following:

(a) A bilingual workshop on training needs and future training requirements of African countries for heads of crime prevention and criminal justice institutions was held at Kampala, Uganda, from 26 to 30 July 1993. Participants from 16 African countries recommended that UNAFRI develop a model curriculum for the training of law enforcement officials to foster the observance of human rights in this field;

(b) A bilingual seminar on the practical implementation and application of selected United Nations norms and standard guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice was held at Kampala from 29 November to 3 December 1993. Heads of prison services and nominees from 20 African countries recommended that UNAFRI organize refresher courses for senior correctional staff on a regular basis, to expose them to current developments and international standards in this field.

13. Reports of these activities were made available to all countries of the region through the relevant Ministries (see also para. 20).

14. Two bilingual training workshops, focusing on women and crime and on prison management, were approved by the Governing Board to be conducted in October 1994.

3. Comparative research and policy development

15. The Institute endeavours to identify, analyse and bring to the attention of the African countries trends and patterns of criminality, their interfaces with other phenomena and processes, and options for the development of more viable crime prevention and criminal justice strategies. Indeed, there is a vital need for research and policy development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the African region, as was reiterated by participants and

resource persons of the above-mentioned training seminars and workshops. UNAFRI's research-related activities included studies on crime and victimization, reform of penal law and procedure and the interrelationship between development and criminality, as a basis for policy formulation. In addition, the Institute has explored various needs of Governments within the region, and has recommended, on a trial basis, the utilization of a common framework for the reliable collection and collation of data.

16. The Institute undertook activities on priority issues of the African region, inter alia, on the identification of patterns and trends of criminality, the analysis of correctional systems, the creation of a database on crime, victimization and the administration of justice, the dissemination of information, and the training of criminal justice personnel at the national level. Thus the Institute, with the assistance of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), continued its efforts to raise funds for the initial phases of the African Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice Administration Survey, for which preparations have already been finalized. After having completed the pilot survey, undertaken at Bujumbura and Kampala, the Institute is now ready to execute the main survey. The report of the pilot survey might encourage relevant agencies to provide funds for the implementation of this project. In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC), the Institute gathered information on five African countries, as part of an international study on "Global Approaches to Preventing and Controlling Money Laundering and Use of the Proceeds of Crime".

17. Pending further funding, the Institute plans to commence the following two projects before the end of 1994:

(a) An action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children in Kampala, Uganda. Two groups of children were identified, and a study was designed to focus on crime prevention through the resettlement of street children. It is anticipated that the initial stages of this study, launched in April 1994, will be accomplished by November 1994. The research findings of such a study may be used to conduct other studies in other African countries experiencing similar problems;

(b) A pilot research study on the rehabilitation of prisoners in Uganda. In collaboration with the Government of Uganda, UNAFRI launched an action-oriented pilot study focusing on the rehabilitation of prisoners. The pilot study, which was initiated in May 1994, taking one large prison in Kampala as a sample, was also intended to improve qualitative data collection techniques in the country, and thereafter in other countries.

4. Advisory services

18. The Institute provided advisory services to several countries in the region, upon their request. This assistance was directed towards implementing effective measures for the prevention of crime, for the improvement of the quality of services provided to offenders in custodial institutions, and for the

promotion of due observance of human rights in the administration of justice, as stipulated in United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice. Thus in 1993, advisory missions were undertaken to Burundi, the Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, at the Institute's initiative, advisory services were offered on a variety of issues, including the improvement of the efficacy of criminal justice systems and their administration (crime prevention measures, policing, modalities for trial and sentencing, alternative corrections, and so forth); reduction of prison overcrowding; establishment of a national institute to provide Governments with ongoing advisory services; and establishment of a system for the regular collection, collation and analysis of reliable data on crime, delinquency and the administration of criminal justice. The Institute will continue providing advisory services to Governments upon request, in close cooperation with the United Nations interregional advisors in crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. Information and documentation services

19. The continuing financial limitations constrained the Institute's efforts to acquire relevant material for its specialized reference library. However, thanks to the assistance provided by some universities and institutes such as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), the Correctional Services of Canada, the School of Criminology, the Cape Town University, and the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice, the Institute was able to continue establishing its specialized reference library. Thirty-two volumes were added to it, including three journals in the field. In cooperation with other African crime prevention institutes, efforts were made to compile a list of African experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Institute continued to collect relevant information on criminological institutions in Africa for African country profiles.

20. The biannual newsletter of the Institute issued in English and French, was published in June 1993 (vol. 4, No. 1), in December 1993 (vol. 4, No. 2), and in July 1994 (vol. 5, No. 1). As a supplement, the newsletter of June 1993 contained a short annotated bibliography of selected publications in Africa on crime prevention and criminal justice. Reports of the three training workshops which were organized by the Institute in 1993 were published in English and French (publications Nos. 8, 9 and 10). In addition, a brochure on the Institute and its work was also published in English and French. In addition, it is envisaged that the initial issue of the UNAFRI Journal will be inaugurated before the end of 1994.

6. Joint activities

21. Since the establishment of the Institute, it was fully realized that UNAFRI could not be able to achieve its objectives without close cooperation and partnership with all relevant organizations and entities. Hence, collaborative activities and joint initiatives with cooperating institutes and the Secretariat were pursued, and practical arrangements to promote further such collaborative activities are being examined. The aim is to exchange experience and information on action-oriented research findings, data collection, training courses and seminars, and the promotion of collaborative strategies at the regional level.

22. In particular, there is a need for close cooperation to formulate new strategies to confront transnational crime. Organized criminal activity is no longer affecting developed regions only. Rather, recent evidence has shown that developing countries are faced with significant problems created by the emergence of dangerous transnational criminal groups and their activities. Developing countries in the African region are increasingly confronted with groups engaging in a variety of criminal activities which cross national borders. In some cases, criminal groups are diversifying their activities by reorganizing their operations in a more sophisticated fashion, limiting the use of force and violence and turning to other means of persuasion. Organized crime in developing countries is also adapting its operations to new political and economic realities, taking full advantage of the efforts made by many Governments to open up their national borders to free trade and to improve the competitiveness of their national economies. Thus, organized crime is profiting from new pacts and cooperative arrangements, posing a long-term threat to sustainable development.

23. In their efforts to prevent and control organized transnational crime, national authorities are often confronted with obstacles such as the flexibility and versatility of the modus operandi of the perpetrators. Other obstacles include the increased diversification of operations and the restructuring capacity of criminal groups, which frequently use modern business techniques, often obtained with the best available professional advice. Another major obstacle is the broad range of activities in which transnational crime is involved, which are not always covered or sanctioned by existing criminal legislation. National legislation is often geared towards identifying and prescribing activities that, in the past, formed the core of organized criminality. The adoption of measures to modernize criminal legislation, the establishment of regulatory mechanisms to supplement it and the penalization of new forms of illegal behaviour to avoid gaps in legislation are essential. National approaches to fighting organized transnational crime should take into account present-day realities. Thus, national authorities could be more effective in preventing and controlling the various forms of organized criminal activity, bearing in mind the fact that their efforts will have no effect beyond their borders.

24. Impediments to effective action against organized criminal groups include, additional to the limited reach of national legislation already mentioned, also possible conflicts of jurisdiction that allow transnational offenders to escape justice. Such impediments can be reduced through initiatives aimed at rendering

national legislation or other mechanisms in one country more compatible with those in other countries. In this connection, it is important to establish guidelines which aim at harmonizing the criminal justice systems of the African region, as well as to work out practical cooperation arrangements at every appropriate level, from law enforcement to adjudication. On the other hand, the promotion of mutual assistance, e.g., in the area of extradition, is of paramount importance in efforts to curb transnational crime, through the provision of advisory services and technical cooperation. Through joint initiatives, the Institute can play a crucial role in assisting member States in this endeavour, both in terms of legal advice and the provision of training, also benefiting from the experience of other regions. The Institute has planned a number of projects on the development of basic model draft legislation and bilateral and multilateral agreements for mutual cooperation and assistance in criminal matters among countries and Governments and, subject to the availability of funds, stands ready to implement them for the maintenance of the rule of law in the region.

7. Conferences and seminars

25. During the period under review, the Institute participated in a number of regional, subregional and international meetings and seminars organized in different parts of the world. In particular, the Institute participated in and contributed to the preparatory meeting for the regional conference on youth, arranged by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (Cotonou, Benin, 19 and 20 August 1993); the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) expert forum on drug demand reduction - for the East and South Africa subregion (Nairobi, 1-5 November 1993); the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council Executive Board Meeting (Milan, Italy, 14 and 15 January 1994) in which UNAFRI has been the representative of the other regional crime prevention and criminal justice institutes during the reporting period; the Ninth Annual Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (Riyadh, 24-27 January 1994); a workshop on the administration of criminal justice in transnational and developing societies (Swansea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 28-30 March 1994); the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 26 April-6 May 1994); the first meeting of the members and directors of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) (Paris, 7 and 8 May 1994) at which UNAFRI was elected as one of the permanent directors of the ICPC Corporation for a four-year period; and the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling the Proceeds of Crime: a global approach (Courmayeur, Italy, 17-21 June 1994). In addition, the professional staff of the Institute participated, as resource persons, in a number of locally organized seminars and workshops on issues relating to crime prevention, administration of criminal justice and observance of human rights.

III. FUNDING AND SUPPORT

A. Funding sources

1. Assessed financial contributions of African member States

26. Membership in UNAFRI is open to all member States of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). To date, 22 States members of ECA have acceded to the statute of the Institute. In accordance with the statute, the administrative and programme costs of the Institute are to be defrayed by financial contributions from African member States. The Institute management, the Governing Board and particularly its Chairman have been actively involved in efforts to mobilize funds from member States, through repeated appeals to fulfil their financial obligation to UNAFRI. Regrettably, the response to such appeals has been extremely limited. Whereas the expected contributions from member States for the period 1989-1993 amounted to $1,003,466, only $143,201 had been remitted to the Institute. By the end of 1993, only two countries - Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania - had remitted in full their assessed contributions, and six others had made partial payments (see table 2). By the end of July 1994, one country (Egypt) had paid its assessed contribution. Thus, as at 31 July 1994, of the expected assessed contributions of member States amounting to $1,253,466, only $171,901 had been remitted (see table 2).

27. The Government of Uganda continued to support the Institute. It provided $161,233 for the renovation of the Institute's secretariat buildings during 1992-1994 and, in 1994, financed the major task of re-roofing the main building (administrative block) of the secretariat. In April 1994, when the financial situation of the Institute reached a crisis point, the Government of Uganda generously donated $11,000 for the general operations of the Institute.

2. United Nations Development Programme

28. Since its inception in 1989, the main source of funding for the work and operations of the Institute has been the United Nations Development Programme. For the period 1989-1993, UNDP contributed $1,325,802 to the Institute. Funding by UNDP was supposed to be terminated on 31 December 1993. However, in view of the Institute's continuing financial difficulties, and bearing in mind the efficacy with which the Institute implemented its 1993 programme of work, UNDP approved the rephasing of the 1993 unspent balance, in the amount of $337,709, into 1994. This grant has, to a large extent, permitted the Institute to implement its programme of work for 1994.

29. Although UNDP indicated that its support to the Institute would be completed in 1994, expressing its concern to the executing agency, ECA, that the African Governments were not meeting their commitments to the Institute, consultations are still continuing regarding the future status of UNAFRI.

3. United Nations

30. It may be recalled that in order to secure a more stable financial situation for the Institute, the Secretary-General, on a temporary basis, took action in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991, a measure which was reflected in the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/46/77). Taking the 1991 budget of the Institute as a guide, the amount of $204,800, which represented half of the contributions of African member States, has been provided from the United Nations regular budget as a grant under section 23 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The salaries of the Director and the Deputy Director were to be defrayed from the grant. Since the post of Director has been vacant in 1992, the grant was used only for the salary of the Deputy Director and related administrative costs. In view of the continuing financial difficulties of the Institute, the General Assembly approved a further grant for the biennium 1994-1995 in the amount of $208,000 under section 15 (Economic Commission for Africa) in order to cover the salaries of the Director and the Deputy Director, as well as related administrative costs. At the same time, the Assembly, in section II, paragraph 32, of its resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993, requested the Secretary-General to keep the financial situation of the Institute under active review and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding for the Institute.

B. Resources available in 1994

31. In view of the precarious financial situation of UNAFRI, the Governing Board, at its fourth meeting, held on 22 and 23 November 1993, approved a revised programme of work and budget for 1994. The estimated requirements amounted to $485,746.69 and are broken down as follows:

(a) Operational budget for core staff and recurrent administrative expenditure, estimated at $334,873.62;

(b) Requirements for substantive activities, including training and human resources development, information and documentation and advisory services, estimated at $150,873.07.

32. Of the $485,746.69 expected to be available in 1994, 53 per cent ($257,644.17) was allocated to staff, 22 per cent ($110,000) to training, 5 per cent ($25,000) to advisory missions, 16 per cent ($78,102.52) to administration and management, and 4 per cent ($15,000) to research activities (see table 4). The sources of funding were identified as follows:

(a) The rephased unspent balance from 1993 UNDP funds of $337,711.69;

(b) The approved portion of the United Nations grant of $104,000;

(c) Expected collections from member States and other estimated donations of $44,035.

IV. GOVERNING BOARD

33. At its fourth meeting, the Board, noting with satisfaction the stepped-up performance and output of UNAFRI, expressed serious concern for the failure of member States to fulfil their financial obligations to the Institute, putting the very survival of the Institute at stake. Considering the fact that the sustenance and survival of the Institute fell squarely on the originators of, and beneficiaries from, its establishment, the Board urged member States to accompany their commitment and dedication to UNAFRI with concrete measures for its financing. The Board recommended that the Secretary-General and UNDP continue their financial support to the Institute. It called for the re-advertisement of the post of Director and the mobilization of contributions from member States. In order to improve the financial situation of the Institute, the Board recommended the establishment of national focal points, in order to strengthen the communication between member States and UNAFRI. Furthermore, it recommended that UNDP country offices consider accepting contributions for the Institute in local currencies and remitting the equivalent amount in foreign currency to UNAFRI. The intention of the relevant Minister of Uganda representing the host country of the Institute was fully endorsed by the Board to contact in person a visiting delegation or other relevant government ministers of African States, appealing for financial support to UNAFRI. In addition, the Board received and considered the audited accounts of the Institute and the Auditor's report.

V. SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE AND THE INTERIOR AND GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

34. The Institute played a crucial role in cooperating with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the organization of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Kampala, at the invitation of the Government of Uganda. On that occasion, Ministers of Justice and the Interior and Government representatives held a special session (14 and 15 February 1994) to discuss the situation of UNAFRI. Among the participants there were 16 Ministers and Attorneys/Solicitors-General, as well as several high-level officials representing the various sectors of crime prevention and criminal justice in their countries.

35. The Ministers adopted a Declaration which affirmed the great importance and vital role of the Institute in pursuance of its mandated activities in Africa, through personnel training and action-oriented research, under difficult economic conditions. The Declaration, inter alia, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in cooperation with the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and in accordance with its mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, annex, section II.E and F, to facilitate the activities of the Institute and to establish, as matter of urgency, a task force, with special reference to its financial situation and with a view to integrating it fully into the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, so as to promote more active participation of the Commission in this endeavour. In the Declaration, the Ministers made a special appeal to the Administrator of UNDP to

renew that organization's programme support to the Institute and to continue to provide adequate resources for its institutional strengthening, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by the countries in the African region (A/CONF.169/RPM.2).

36. During that meeting, there was general agreement that the main problem facing the Institute was the shortage of funds. At that time, of the 52 States members of OAU, 26 had ratified the agreement on the Institute and thus undertaken to pay an annual assessment, ranging from $5,000 to $48,000. Most States, however, had not paid. Practical ways and means of encouraging member States to pay their assessed contributions had to be found, even if the underlying reasons for the shortage of remittances were the chronic economic difficulties of almost all African countries, characterized by high rates of inflation, devaluation of local currencies, and so forth. Other factors might be related to communication gaps that must be overcome, to the absence of a single authority to carry out liaison within the various countries and to a certain fragmentation of responsibility regarding the decision-making process on matters concerning the Institute at the level of member States.

37. At that meeting, all Ministers and representatives reaffirmed their commitment in support of the Institute, as well as their readiness to take remedial action. As it was clear that African Governments wanted the Institute to continue operating as a viable and effective instrument for regional cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, and increasingly required its services, Ministers and representatives pledged and renewed the political willingness of their countries to take steps designed to provide the Institute with the necessary financial resources, so as to enable it to achieve its statutory objectives. They also suggested that member States should pay their dues in the local currency of their countries, through UNDP. While acknowledging the primary responsibility of their Governments for the Institute, in view of the particular difficulties and constraints affecting the African region and the imperative of keeping the Institute operational, Ministers and representatives recognized the need for greater international solidarity in that regard.

38. For the first time, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held in the African region, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/19 of 25 July 1994, in which the Council accepted with gratitude the generous invitation of the Government of Tunisia to act as host for the Ninth Congress, to be held from 3 to 14 April 1995. The African Institute has played an important role in the preparations for this Congress, particularly with regard to its substantive contributions to its programme, including research and studies on crime trends, and needs for reform of the criminal system in many countries of the region.

VI. THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

39. At its third session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice acknowledged the support and contribution of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, consisting of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes, the associate institutes and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, both with regard to regular activities and to preparations for the Ninth Congress. In emphasizing the need to render assistance to those institutes serving States in developing regions, the Commission referred particularly to the unique precarious financial situation of the African Institute, which needed to be resolved to enable it to sustain its operations, and expressed appreciation for the continuing funding by UNDP. Several participants, referring to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/101, stressed the fact that the Institute should be given all possible support to enable it to carry out its activities and to undertake operations comparable to those of other regional institutes. An informal task force was established to discuss the situation of the Institute with a view to making specific recommendations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council (E/1994/31; E/CN.15/1994/12, chap. VI).

40. On the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1994/21 of 25 July 1994, in which it commended the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for the activities it had undertaken despite its difficulties in fulfilling its mandate; expressed its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for generously providing host facilities to the Institute and for its continuous support, as well as to the Secretary-General and to all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have extended support to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute was provided with adequate funds; encouraged Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide it with financial and technical support; requested the Administrator of UNDP to continue providing funds for the institutional strengthening of the Institute and the implementation of its programme of work, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by many countries in the African region; urged the Governing Board of the Institute to fill the vacant post of Director as soon as possible; strongly recommended that the statute of the Institute be revised in order to update its terms of reference, with a view to enabling it to respond sufficiently and effectively to the needs of the African region; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

41. This is the third report on this subject submitted to the General Assembly. While the two previous reports (A/47/379 and A/48/332) emphasized the major constraints of UNAFRI, arising mainly from its limited resources, on this occasion its extremely precarious situation should be particularly underlined. If the Institute is to continue to deliver its services to member States of the African region in formulating policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, design and conduct training programmes, undertake policy-oriented studies and research activities, and promote the exchange of information and expertise, it requires a minimum of resources and a more stable financial basis. Consultations with UNAFRI and interested Governments indicate that, given the economic difficulties faced by most African countries, the generosity of the host country and the financial assistance provided by the United Nations and UNDP cannot compensate for the shortcomings in the remittance of the assessed contributions from the States members of UNAFRI.

42. Major efforts have been made to mobilize financial, technical and political support for the Institute. Contacts have also been made with many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutes active in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to tap the necessary funds. It is expected that some limited contributions may be forthcoming. Consultations between UNDP and ECA are still under way in order to ensure that UNAFRI remains operational. The consultations have not yet been finalized at the time of preparation of the present report. Should the outcome of these consultations not be favourable, the Secretary-General will revert to this issue.

Table 1

Staffing table

Post designation/level a/	Number of posts	Status	Source of funds
1. Professional posts			
(a) Managerial			
Director (D-1)	1	Vacant (since August 1992)	UN grant
Deputy Director (P-5)	1	Officer-in-Charge (since 1992/93)	UN grant
(b) Technical/administrative			
Training Officer (P-4)	1		UNDP
Research Officer (P-4)	1		UNDP
Information Documentation Officer (P-3)	1		UNDP
Acting Finance Officer (P-2)	1	(Temporarily recruited)	UNDP
Systems Analyst (P-2)	1	Vacant	
2. General Service			
Secretary	3		UNDP
Administrative Assistant	1		Member States
Financial Assistant	1		Member States
Messenger/Cleaner	3		Member States
Driver	2		Member States
Gardener/maintenance	1		Member States

a/ All posts/designations are based on UNAFRI salary scale classifications stipulated in the Staff Rules and Regulations of UNAFRI.

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Table 2

Status of assessed contributions and remittances for the period 1989-1994

(Collections recorded according to periods to which they pertain and not when they were actually collected)

(United States dollars)

Member States	Total assessed contribution 1989/94	Collections 1989/91	Collections 1992	Collections 1993	Collections 1994	Total collections 1989/94	Balances outstanding at 30/6/94
Burundi	21 600						21 600
Congo	21 600						21 600
Egypt	143 200	28 400			28 700	57 100	86 100
Equatorial Guinea	21 600						21 600
Gambia	21 600	4 128				4 128	17 472
Ghana	21 600						21 600
Guinea	21 600						21 600
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	245 800						245 800
Malawi	19 933	4 676				4 676	15 257
Morocco	103 000						103 000
Mozambique	21 600	4 288				4 288	17 312
Niger	21 600						21 600
Nigeria	227 300	28 709				28 709	198 591
Rwanda	21 600						21 600
Senegal	21 600						21 600
Seychelles	21 600						21 600
Sierra Leone	21 600						21 600
Somalia	21 600						21 600
Sudan	21 600						21 600

Member States	Total assessed contribution 1989/94	Collections 1989/91	Collections 1992	Collections 1993	Collections 1994	Total collections 1989/94	Balances outstanding at 30/6/94
Togo	19 933						19 933
Tunisia	62 700	25 800	12 300			38 100	24 600
Uganda	21 600	9 150	4 150	4 150		17 450	4 150
United Republic of Tanzania	21 600	9 150	4 150	4 150		17 450	4 150
Zaire	21 600						21 600
Zambia	21 600						21 600
Zimbabwe	42 800						42 800
Total	1 253 466	114 301	20 600	8 300	28 700	171 901	1 081 565

Table 3

Income and expenditure statement for December 1993

		Amount (US$)
Income		
Assessed contributions		250 000.00
Grant from United Nations		73 052.37
UNDP Project Fund		449 313.31
Interest and other income		20 435.87
	TOTAL INCOME	792 801.55
Expenditure		
Expenditure against member States' contributions a/		
Administrative support		14 415.11
Research		6 103.37
Audit expenses		7 195.90
Secretariat service		768.00
Postage and communications		2 510.65
Operations and maintenance		9 162.75
Transportation		4 913.10
Hospitality		1 456.35
Miscellaneous		2 023.41
Training and meetings		1 929.48
	Subtotal	50 478.12
Expenditure against UNDP Project Fund		
Research Adviser		35 326.78
Training Adviser		38 030.57
Information Documentation Adviser		33 815.68
Administrative Finance Officer		25 711.85
Consultants		
Administrative Support		37 998.71
Systems Analyst		12 955.00
Duty travel		52 243.66
Prior years' adjustment		(5 115.10)
Individual fellowship		
Group training		151 528.12
Prior years' adjustment		(13 931.20)
Expendable equipment		34 843.43
Non-expendables		6 775.44
Prior adjustment		211.54

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(Table 3 continued)

		Amount (US$)
Reporting cost		29 999.85
Sundry		9 145.73
Prior adjustment		(226.75)
	Subtotal	449 313.31
Expenditure against United Nations grant		
Deputy Director		44 342.39
General Service		28 709.98
	Subtotal	73 052.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		572 843.80
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		219 957.75
GRAND TOTAL		792 801.55

a/ The expenditure against member States' contributions is $50,478.12 while the income received from member States during 1993 is $8,300. The difference arises from the cash balance brought forward from 1992 of $40,744.08 and accounts receivable of $17,267.35.

Table 4

Approved programme budget for 1994

(United States dollars)

Budget line	Description	UNDP	Member States	United Nations grant	Total
10.1	Director			38 486.00	48 486.00
10.02	Deputy Director a/			30 649.00	40 649.00
11.02	Research Officer	29 466.67	-	-	29 466.67
11.03	Training Officer	31 312.50	-	-	31 312.50
11.04	Information/ Documentation Officer	20 680.00	-	-	20 680.00
11.05	Administrative/ Finance Officer	18 210.00	-	-	18 210.00
11.50	Consultants	10 000.00	-	-	10 000.00
13.00	Administrative support	21 600.00	3 535.00	34 865.00	60 000.00
14.00	Systems Analyst	18 840.00	-	-	18 840.00
15.00	Official travel	15 000.00	-	-	15 000.00
16.00	Mission cost	10 000.00	-	-	10 000.00
32.00	Group training/meetings	110 000.00	-	-	110 000.00
33.00	Research	-	15 000.00	-	15 000.00
34.00	Information/documentation	-	-	-	-
41.00	Expendable equipment	10 000.00	-	-	10 000.00
42.00	Non-expendable equipment	30 000.00	1 500.00	-	31 500.00
52.00	Reporting cost	5 602.52	-	-	5 602.52
53.00	Miscellaneous/contingency				
53.02	Communication	7 000.00			7 000.00
53.03	Operation/maintenance	-	10 000.00	-	10 000.00
53.04	Transport	-	7 000.00	-	7 000.00
53.05	Hospitality	-	4 000.00	-	4 000.00
53.06	Auditing and Governing Board	-	3 000.00	-	3 000.00
	TOTAL	337 711.69 b/	44 035.00 c/	104 000.00 d/	485 746.69

a/ The post of Deputy Director is filled by a national of the host country.

b/ Within the total UNDP Fund rephased for 1994.

c/ Expend the total UNDP Fund rephased for 1994.

d/ From United Nations grant approved by the General Assembly for UNAFRI for the biennium 1994-1995.

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SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

Letter dated 22 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Managua Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the Second International Conference of New and Restored Democracies, held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 4 to 6 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this note and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 159.

(Signed) Erich Vílchez ASHER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-46554 (E) 281194 281194 05/12/94

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ANNEX I

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Managua Declaration adopted at the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, held at Managua from 4 to 6 July 1994

We, the ministers and representatives of the new or restored democracies, meeting at the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 4 to 6 July 1994,

Recalling the Manila Declaration of 1988, where the indissoluble link between peace, democracy and development was reaffirmed,

Recognizing that the Second International Conference is a unique opportunity to increase the exchange of experiences which began in Manila on the premise that democratic processes should not develop in isolation and which provides a point of contact and communication that enriches and revitalizes each of those democratic processes,

Recognizing the value of democracy as an integral part of the political, reconciliation and development processes in national societies and of peace and security in the international community within a broader, more comprehensive concept of security,

Acknowledging that democracy and development are the main pillars of international peace and security,

Agreeing that democracy can always be improved with more democracy and not outside of it,

Recognizing the need for a new fellowship of nations based on democracy and mutual respect,

Considering that consolidation of democracy and political stability are the fundamental basis for the development and sustained growth of the new or restored democracies,

Convinced that the future of the new or restored democracies and of peace are linked to the way the international community deals with issues such as the external debt, market protectionism in the developed countries, insufficient availability of concessional funds for development, poverty and the short-term impact on low-income groups of the economic adjustment processes being implemented,

Aware of the urgent need for the international community to comprehend fully the complexity and specificity of the processes of transformation to democracy and towards peace, as well as the need to examine the successes, weaknesses, prospects and stage of development of the new or restored democracies,

Stressing that the stimulus of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, of the private sector, of the United Nations system and of regional and non-governmental organizations is vital for the consolidation of democratic processes and changes in the new or restored democracies,

**United in the common cause for democracy,
we hereby declare:**

1. The growing trend towards democracy and political pluralism guarantees the sovereignty of peoples and the existence of the rule of law, as well as the full exercise, respect for and protection of human rights and social practices aimed at the peaceful search for human development.

2. Democracy is the only system which allows for the free, firm and steadfast union of nations for peace. History has taught us that autocratic, authoritarian, totalitarian or dictatorial governments are censurable and incapable of maintaining their commitment to peace. For this reason, the consolidation of democratic processes is a key element for strengthening peace and international security.

3. Democracy is the best way to achieve human and social development which, on the basis of free and universal electoral processes, requires the daily and constant participation of all citizens in the permanent task of its enhancement and renewal.

4. The barriers of totalitarianism and authoritarianism cannot withstand the challenge of a free exchange of ideas. That is why freedom of the press and freedom of speech and the relevance of political pluralism are the highest expression of the peoples' will and democracy's strength.

5. A solid, democratic and pluralistic system based on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international pacts and covenants on human rights, is closely linked to the implementation of policies aimed at promoting sustainable development and improve the quality of life of lower income sectors of the population by promoting political and civil liberties and equal opportunity.

6. Development, as one of the fundamental rights of all nations, promotes the full exercise of democracy. There is an urgent need for a commitment to create conditions conducive to the full participation of all citizens in new or restored democratic systems.

7. The economic and social development of peoples who have freed themselves from the yoke of authoritarianism and totalitarianism inevitably goes through the subsequent stage of consolidation of functional democracies. The freely elected representatives of those peoples are duty bound to reconstruct their countries' institutional infrastructures. The consistent, effective and sustained institutional support of the international organizations and older democracies is urgently needed.

8. It is indispensable for societies and their main political figures committed to upholding democracy to analyse critically the transition processes as an expression of their vitality and in the interest of constant renewal which will allow for good governance able to face the challenges of economic and social development.

9. All citizens are responsible for the development of democratic change in order to create a climate of tolerance and mutual understanding in the societies of the new or restored democracies.

10. Good governance - an effective, qualified and transparent civil service and the right and opportunity for persons to challenge and remedy the decisions of the civil service by all legal means- is necessary to maintain stability in the new or restored democracies. Corruption is one of the most serious threats to democracy and must be eliminated by the new or restored democracies using all available legal means. The elimination of corruption in the new or restored democracies will help

ensure the irreversibility of the transition to democracy by maintaining the integrity of the democratic system before the state constituents and avoid the waste of scarce state resources.

11. The new or restored democracies must unavoidably face the problems of demography and the demands of the market economy with social justice. The limited success achieved up to now by the ambitious development enterprise is a warning about the present and future dangers which loom over these countries.

12. Economic reform and structural adjustment programmes that do not take social realities into account could destabilize processes of transition towards democracy and fuel social and political tensions. The World Summit for Social Development should give priority to the analysis of the social impact of structural adjustment programmes and the achievement of growth with equity. We stress the need to encourage economic reforms that ensure a social security net for the most vulnerable and poorest groups in order to eradicate poverty.

13. The frustration of the majorities in the new or restored democracies could spark renewed social disorder, chaos and civil wars instigated by sectors associated with political groups made desperate by previous failures. These are issues of profound importance in the international arena, where globalization of the economy demands objective solutions, shared responsibilities and fair business practices which will allow the new or restored democracies to develop.

14. In order to fulfil the expectations and hopes inspired by the political changes which resulted from the end of the cold war, it is essential to reach agreements about the external debt and, in particular, commercial debt. This is why there is an urgent need for innovative solutions to overcome one of the greatest obstacles for the strengthening of democracies and their institutions, sustainable economic growth and effective governance.

15. We should enjoy the benefits of peace. This entails a real reduction in arms production and sales. Part of the money saved must now be used to support development and strengthen democratic institutions within the framework of the greatest respect for civil and political liberties and for freedom of the press and other media as facilitators of dialogue and understanding.

16. There is a clear need for a concerted effort to fight the production, trafficking and illicit consumption of narcotics and psychotropic substances and to eliminate money laundering, because they are an attack against life and morality, undermine the democratic systems and are incompatible with real and peaceful development for the peoples of the world. We urge the community of nations in the strongest terms to promote cooperation in this area at the national, regional and international levels.

17. We reiterate our most severe condemnation of all terrorist acts, methods, forms and practices wherever they are committed, as they are actions that constitute an assault on human rights, basic freedoms and the preservation of a democratic system.

18. We welcome bilateral and multilateral aid in support of reforms in countries with new or restored democracies, and we are convinced that international aid will continue to play an important role in alleviating the social costs of the transition. In this sense, greater coordination and cooperation are needed among donor countries and institutions on the one hand, and recipient countries on the other, when this is required.

19. The international community must pay closer attention to the obstacles facing the new or restored democracies. If not, the progress made up to now could be reversed. There is therefore an urgent need to broaden the dialogue between the older democracies and the new or restored ones, in order to strengthen the consolidation of democracy, promote development, minimize the social cost of adjustment and, in this way, take into account the specificity, complexity and cohesion of their processes.

20. The role of international, regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the promotion of democratic principles has been and must continue to be fundamental for the strengthening of the new or restored democracies and the reestablishment of democracy where this has been blocked or suppressed by force.

21. We reaffirm our commitment to continue to help strengthen the role of the United Nations in promoting peace and development and, in this context, we give the highest priority to the implementation of the United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace and the Agenda for Development, when it is adopted, as basic elements for the consolidation of democracy.

22. In accordance with their profoundly pacifist character, the new or restored democracies firmly support disarmament agreements regarding conventional and nuclear weapons.

23. Military structures must be adapted to their proper role in a democratic society within the framework of an institutional order based on the subordination of the said structures to civil authority.

24. We reaffirm the need for political solutions to present conflicts and reiterate that the presence of foreign troops in the territories of new or restored democracies against the will of their peoples and without the consent of their governments is illegal and incompatible with the democratization process taking place in those nations.

25. The utmost respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and compliance with legally valid international treaties is indispensable for development and the consolidation of democracy.

26. The new or restored democracies must make a concerted effort to take advantage of the great opportunity offered by the new World Trade Organization and regional trade associations. The progressive management mechanisms provided by these organizations are a significant way to improve economic and social conditions in the new or restored democracies, as long as equitable trading rules are established.

27. Our commitment to implement the objectives of the present Declaration is firm. For this reason, we reiterate our determination to continue to support and promote consolidation of the universal right to democracy and development with social justice for all of our peoples and nations. For this purpose, we also adopt a Plan of Action, which is an integral part of this Declaration.

Managua, 6 July 1994

ANNEX II

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Plan of Action adopted at the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, held at Managua from 4 to 6 July 1994

Introduction

From confrontation to cooperation

1. The cold war is over. Ideological rivalries and bloc politics no longer prevail in the international arena. Military confrontation and competition for spheres of influence are no longer acceptable in relations among democratic States. The progressive trend towards dialogue has been expressed in greater recourse to peaceful solutions to conflicts. Today, countries tend towards political pluralism and democracy, creating the real possibility of a new system of international relations characterized by cooperation instead of confrontation. The positive political events protagonized by the peoples of different continents, which have resulted in the birth or rebirth of democratic countries, fully confirm the validity and relevance of democratic values.

Structural vulnerability of new or restored democracies

2. Many of the new or restored democracies have profound institutional and organizational weaknesses which must be overcome in order to prevent serious setbacks. The central aspects of this problem, which make many new democracies highly fragile, differ from one country to another, and even between regions, but they often stem from a lack of democratic institutions, mechanisms and experiences or traditions and above all, in many cases, the lack of a truly democratic mentality and attitude, which frequently tends to give way to intolerance and violence instead of understanding and reconciliation. In many of our countries, these shortcomings are related to economic, political, social, cultural, ethnic and religious factors.

3. With obvious differences from one country to another, most of the world's new or restored democracies are undergoing a dual transition: on the one hand, the long and painful transition from repressive and closed societies to openness, tolerance, reconciliation and freedom and, on the other, the transition from planned or highly centralized economies towards the reshaping of the state apparatus and the gradual construction of a social market economy. As if this were not enough, some of the new democracies must also deal with the pressing problems resulting from the aftermath of fratricidal wars and from the abrupt and pronounced reductions of their productive activities and their economies in general.

4. This structural vulnerability of the new or restored democracies is also linked to the existence of an international economic environment which makes the consolidation of democracy extremely difficult and, occasionally, seems to conspire against it.

Isolation and complexity of transition processes in new or restored democracies

5. It is important to stress that the new democratic processes have taken place in considerable isolation, without points of contact or communication among them which would provide the kind of cross-fertilization that would enrich each of those democratic processes, and all of them as a whole, and infuse them with greater vitality.

Objectives

6. Bearing in mind that these realities are closely interrelated and mutually conditioning, we the representatives of the new or restored democracies, in order to strengthen our democratic processes and within the framework of our common commitment to dialogue, peaceful coexistence, economic and social development, respect for political pluralism and for the principles of national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, self-determination of nations and international law, we hereby adopt the present Plan of Action, with comprises the following objectives:

(a) To foster recognition by the international community of the specificity of the transition processes of the new or restored democracies and, consequently, of the need to adopt cooperation modalities consistent with that specificity;

(b) To promote increased cooperation among the new or restored democracies in order to produce cross-fertilization among their ongoing transition processes;

(c) To implement, within the new or restored democracies, initiatives aimed at developing democratic values and principles, and consolidating mechanisms for the participation of civil society;

(d) To promote a broad national commitment in the interest of strengthening democracy.

I. Promoting acceptance of and respect for democratic principles

7. The enormous task implicit in promoting and consolidating democracy cannot be undertaken in isolation by any Government. The participation of civil society as a whole is indispensable. Thus national authorities and governmental and non-governmental organizations must join forces for the promotion of democratic principles on a national, regional and international scale. Consequently, it is essential to adopt, at the national level, the measures needed to strengthen democratic governability and the rule of law, with special emphasis on:

(a) The consolidation of democratic governability through improved efficiency and openness in public administration and the elimination of corruption;

(b) The strengthening of the principle of the separation of powers;

(c) The strengthening of national legislation and the improvement of the administration of justice;

(d) The reinforcement of the commitment to free and regular elections, by secret ballot, as the mechanism by which representatives are chosen;

(e) The creation or the strengthening of conditions that will ensure the promotion and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) The promotion of the spirit of tolerance, the rejection of chauvinism, ultra-nationalism, xenophobia and any form of discrimination, exclusion and fanaticism;

(g) The establishment, promotion and enhancement of cooperation and consultations between government and civil society to foster the latter's participation in national governments' decision-making processes through permanent institutional mechanisms;

(h) The interest in becoming parties to various international legal instruments relating to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(i) The possibility that regular elections in the new or restored democracies be held with the participation of election-monitoring missions from the international community at the invitation of Governments.

II. Fostering teaching, study, dissemination and a broader understanding of democracy

8. Democracy can be achieved with concrete efforts to ensure political pluralism, freedom of expression, economic consolidation, social development, dialogue, tolerance, reconciliation and full respect for individual and collective freedoms. To this end, one of the most important factors in a democratic State is the development and enhancement of the teaching, study, dissemination and a broader understanding of the different aspects that sustain a democracy. For this purpose it is essential to:

(a) Encourage national educational institutions to include in their curricula subjects related to individual and collective civil, political, economic and social rights, and to cultivate the ethics of democratic and collective values;

(b) Promote the holding of national, regional and international seminars or round tables on democratic processes;

(c) Promote meetings between diverse sectors of the population and parliamentary representatives in order to explain the work of the legislature;

(d) Promote broad dissemination and understanding of national, regional and world efforts aimed at achieving peace, democracy, freedom and development;

(e) Deepen in each country, with the full participation of civil society, the quest for and analysis of appropriate formulas to increase the efficacy of the different stages of democratic transition wherever it takes place;

(f) Organize a broad campaign aimed at creating awareness regarding the question of the transition of the new or restored democracies, the importance of this period and its relevance for international peace and security, including the results of the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies;

(g) Promote, according to the conditions of each country, governability agreements among Governments and political, social and economic forces in order to adopt measures favouring stability and security, indispensable elements for development;

(h) Study the possibility of creating an institute for the consolidation of new or restored democracies which could serve as a centre for data collection, education, analysis and dissemination of democratic experiences, and as a base of support for incipient democratic processes;

(i) Recommend that Governments should harmonize their national legislation with the international human rights entities to which they are parties, increase the populations' knowledge about the law and facilitate the improvement of assistance offered by international organizations in this respect.

(j) Report the results of the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies to the United Nations for official publication as a contribution to the debate on the items "Agenda for development" and "Agenda for Peace.

III. Strengthening of bilateral and multilateral international cooperation to enhance democracy and peace with development

9. Some of the new or restored democracies are currently having to confront not only the appearance of antidemocratic forces, but also the difficult task of dealing with the problems stemming from the transition to democracy and towards a market economy. The hopes raised and the difficult economic conditions of the early stages of this reform are also a challenge to democratization. When resources are scarce and a large part of the population cannot satisfy its basic needs, political development becomes complicated and, consequently, the consolidation of democracy becomes weaker.

10. Convinced that a more democratic world requires increased international cooperation because democracy is a universal task, and bearing in mind that each State is ultimately responsible for its own development, we consider it imperative to promote the following initiatives:

(a) To encourage consultation and coordination among new or restored democracies at international forums and conferences in order to underscore the specificity of the transition and foster the adoption of measures appropriate to and compatible with these new realities.

(b) To establish a cooperation and consultation system among the new or restored democracies to facilitate technical cooperation, including the exchange of experience about specific issues of common interest, as well as mobilization of domestic resources and foreign assistance for peace, the economy, the environment and the consolidation of democracy.

(c) To promote the design and implementation of mechanisms and initiatives at the national level to support a sustained and comprehensive dialogue between the cooperating community and each country to achieve, through appropriate coordination, greater efficiency in cooperation and greater correspondence with national priorities.

(d) To promote effective budgetary planning and management of technical and financial contributions from bilateral and multilateral agencies in order to ensure the transition to a market economy without hurting the most vulnerable social strata.

(e) To strengthen, at the national level, the main foundations of the growth and stability of democratic society through greater macroeconomic flexibility, decreased state control and greater freedom for the private sector to promote business incentives.

(f) To encourage States to devote greater efforts to social development and support all those programmes which can coherently support sustainable human development. The consolidation of democracy requires greater stress on human resources and priority attention to social policy.

(g) To encourage Governments to commit themselves to the fight to eradicate poverty, with the conviction that its elimination is tantamount to defending democracy, because political credibility suffers when the living standard of people is not improved.

(h) To encourage, within the principles of international law, in particular non-intervention and respect for the sovereignty of nations, the different efforts being made in diverse world areas to build democracy and extend the current of new or restored democracies.

(i) To design a comprehensive proposal containing new criteria and modalities for international cooperation with new or restored democracies, with particular stress on the handling of the foreign debt, investment promotion mechanisms, availability of soft credits and transitory schemes in the commercial arena.

(j) Openness and public accountability in the activities of government officials and elected representatives are vital elements in the consolidation of democracy. A transparent definition of functions and responsibilities within different governmental agencies is essential for ensuring effective management of bilateral and multilateral contributions.

IV. The new or restored democracies in the United Nations system and the international financial organizations

11. Democracy in the community of nations is an essential principle in the system of international relations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. This implies the implementation of democratic principles within the United Nations itself. It entails the assignment of specific responsibilities to each United Nations agency. The new or restored democracies can help maintain a balance between political, economic and social activities in the United Nations so that they may complement each other. To this end it is imperative:

(a) For the new or restored democracies to maintain ongoing consultations and coordination concerning issues of common interest, as well as in the struggle for the eradication of poverty and other forms of exclusion;

(b) To support, in the different agencies and bodies of the United Nations, all initiatives by the new or restored democracies aimed at consolidating the processes of democratization and economic and social development;

(c) To support the principles of peaceful solution of conflicts, both among the new or restored democracies and with other members of the international community;

(d) To undertake, within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums and regional organizations, to support effectively those new or restored democracies that are threatened by antidemocratic forces, such as unconstitutional challenges to legitimately elected governments, destabilization efforts by third party States as well as other threats to democracy.

(e) To work for the achievement of close coordination in the implementation of the Agenda for Peace and the Agenda for Development, when the latter is approved;

(f) To promote, within the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, greater awareness of the real difficulties and obstacles facing the new or restored democracies,

especially the less developed countries, and the danger that structural adjustment programmes could weaken the consolidation of democratic processes if they do not take into account the social impact and the specific characteristics of transition processes;

(g) To take into account that the conditionality of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank has increased the potential risks of internal instability in the new or restored democracies and, consequently, to promote greater coordination in the social, political and economic decisions and recommendations of the United Nations and in the operation of the international financial institutions;

(h) To request, according to established procedures, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to undertake a study on the ways in which the United Nations system can support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate the new or restored democracies;

(i) To encourage compliance with United Nations resolutions.

V. Follow-up mechanisms

12. It was agreed to hold the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies within a period of two years in the city of Bucharest, Romania. An Informal Ministerial Meeting will be held yearly during the period of time that will elapse between the two Conferences. This Informal Ministerial Meeting will be held, every year, during the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly.

13. It was decided to empower the President of the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies to set up a pro tempore Secretariat to promote, with support from the Conference Steering Committee and specialized international agencies, the follow-up and implementation of the present Plan of Action until the holding of the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies.

14. It was further decided to request the pro tempore Secretariat to send a letter, with the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, to the Heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven, the Heads of State or Government of the countries members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the President of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the World Bank and the Director of the International Monetary Fund as well as other international organizations interested in democracy, among others.

Managua, 6 July 1994